

10/10 COMMITTEE

OLD HEADS ON
NEW SHOULDERS

One would like to think that the academic staff of an institution such as ANU (tertiary and national) may have a few progressive ideas about education. In painstakingly reading through 148 pages of submissions, one is not only appalled at the lack of creativity, but more so, stunned by the sheer reactionary idiocy repeatedly demonstrated. As Economics Tutor, R. McLeod notes, reaction arises a) "because such significant change would upset the easy life which many academic enjoy" and b) "because academics have little faith in the ability of students to act responsibly as decision-makers." A few choice excerpts follow. If anyone would like to confirm the impression gained by the writer of this pamphlet, go immediately to the Student Association Office and ask to see the submissions yourself.

The students' demands, and presumably the student body which put them up, are variously described as "arrogant" "odious" or, with notable constraint, just "undesirable". (The Dept. of Forestry finds the whole business "distasteful".) The overwhelming impression gained from reading the submissions is of an uneasy combination of arrogance and emotionality on the part of academics, who even now fearfully refuse to accept the inevitability of the implementation of the demands, given the Board's prior directive.

Bradbury, Reader in Physical Chemistry, but one representative of the conservatives, is concerned about courses being "of an acceptable standard and professionally satisfying"; oddly, he is also worried about the threat of "a great deal of extra work" for the lecturer. While he is upset that the student demands are "directed more towards the destruction of the hitherto good relations between staff and students at ANU" he also voices the opinion that "I don't believe ANU need be as egalitarian as this". The Acting President of the Staff Assoc. charmingly shows a primary concern with "staff conditions of employment". For a 'community of scholars', the Staff Association is a little too obvious in pushing its vested interest.

J.O. Newton, Head of Dept. of Nuclear Physics, finds it a "regrettable tendency...particularly amongst the young, to force their ideas on others". His paternalism reeks when he dismisses the suggestion of student say in course content as "a needless waste of time". K.L. McKay, of Classics, agrees with Newton — he goes so far as to say "Nor do I believe that intelligent students really want this". In suggesting that "it would be much better to have all assessment based on an end-of-year exam," McKay would destroy what little flexibility already exists at ANU. His opinion that Women's Studies would

become a "platform for political rhetoric" without academic rigour and also that it would be segregated displays sheer ignorance of the Women's Studies proposal. He would do well to refer to the paper presented by Phil. staff members Lycos, Roper, Thom and Ginnane, as it is rather more informed.

Women generally may not be gratified by the benevolent paternalism of Prof. R.G.A. de Bray (Russian lang. & lit.), who, otherwise displaying a rather more enlightened approach than the blatant reactionaries, notes that his department in recent years "has been fortunate in having a large number of successful and even brilliant women students." Likewise the Honours Physics students may not be flattered to know that their contribution to course evaluation is considered by that department to be "probably far beyond their own realisation."

L.J. Downer of Medieval Studies says that "It is regrettable that the Board has in effect pre-empted discussion of the important principles raised by agreeing ab initio that the student requests are desirable objectives, and by deciding that the only remaining problem is how to carry them out." It is encouraging that this particular academic is at least aware of the position, even if the practical suggestions required towards implementation are conspicuous in their absence. In noting that "equal representation necessarily

involves loss of control by the teacher", Medieval Studies is apparently sincerely afraid of change, coming in the form of some horrendous revolution.

The writings of A.L. Basham, of Asian Civilizations make a fascinating contrast. Holding no similar disquiet about change, the gentleman desires that "we go back to a modified form of the system of Oxford and Cambridge in the eighteenth century;" to be damned with the tyranny of the Jesuits. On a more prosaic level, for a lesson in cyclical logic, read Hume, of Pol. Sci., for a suggestion of how to make course adjustments. At least the attitude of both men is slightly more sensitive than that of Broomhead of Chem., who finds it "plainly ridiculous" as well as "odious in the extreme" that his much vaunted academic qualifications in chemistry are not particularly respected by many students as qualification for enlightened educational reform.

In general summary, (there are a few exceptions) where the attitude isn't of fearful reaction bolstered by petty arrogance, a shrewder paternalism is just as destructive of the essence of the demands. In the latter cases, 'waffle' in the form of excuses for present practice is the rule; the implementation of the future academic life of ANU is passed by.

Tasma Ockenden

BRIEFLY

Dear Sir,

At the beginning of 1974 students noticed that student library cards were painted with the title Mr, Miss, Mrs or Dr after the name. The reason given was that this would prevent unauthorised transference. Apart from general indignation over being designated by sex and academic status, women members of the student body had a specific grievance over being classified according to marital status.

Student admin. were seen about this, but no action resulted. Women who applied to have Miss or Mrs changed to Ms were told that it could not be done.

A letter signed by 200 women and 100 men was sent to Dicker, the academic registrar, as was a supporting letter signed by other men. ANU radio even gave some publicity to the campaign. However, no reply was forthcoming.

Pam Hewitt who was largely responsible for the original letter, then saw Dicker personally, in an attempt to cut through the bureaucratic red tape. There were then two further weeks of inaction. But finally, after three-months delay, it is now possible for women who wish to, to go to Student Admin. and have their title changed to Ms.

Yours,
Diane Fieldes.

Andrew—Goldwyn—Benjamin (otherwise known as the Cultural Affairs Committee) has really hit the big time with its \$25 profit on the Bakery Concert. The cash will do wonders to offset the savage rock dollars lost by Africa. Save up all your pennies for the Australian Dance Theatre at the end of the month and, who knows Andrew may not have to commit ritual suicide after all.

The word from the Union is that at the AGM of July 9th we are likely to be copped with a Union fee rise of (wait for it) 50%. Board Chairperson Macphillamy himself will be making the proposal which he seems to think will do wonders for his chances in the board elections.

The editors of Woroni profusely apologise for the four page wonder which was the edition before last. It was our original intention to bring out two four page issues in the one week. Our two main stories were the tour by representatives of the African Liberation organization Frelimo and our (almost exclusive) publication of an ASIO secret document. We packed the paper off to the printers only to learn that Cyril and Godfrey at Progress Press were strangely unwilling to face fourteen years jail — a prospect which our formidable DSP, Andrew McCredie had faced fearlessly, if somewhat rashly. Then to top it off, the Frelimo tour was cancelled.

Well flesh and blood are only so strong and we threw it in for the week. Think what we saved the Students' Association in printing costs.

Our problems getting and holding a business manager have so greatly strained the budget that unless we come up with some advertisements soon we may only have 5 more Woroni's to do this year.

In his talk to the editorial staff of the Shansi-Suiyuan Daily in 1948, Chairman Mao Tsetung said: "Our papers talk about the mass line every day, yet frequently the mass line is not carried out in the work of the newspaper office itself. For instance, misprints often crop up in the papers simply because their elimination has not been tackled as a serious job. If we apply the method of the massline, then when misprints appear, we should assemble the entire staff of the paper to discuss nothing but this matter, tell them clearly what the mistakes are, explain why they occur and how they can be got rid of and ask everyone to give the matter serious attention."

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D.S.P. is Andrew McCredie.
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This issue edited by Shane Maloney with thanks to Grimau, Chris and a Pencil.



BOWING

to popular demands, this Woroni includes a comic. Enjoy it because there won't be any more.



Howdy Marshall!

MARSHALL GREEN - United States Ambassador to Australia - a profile.

Since World War II Green has worked on the intelligence side of US diplomacy.

From 1950 to 1955 as First Secretary at the US Embassy in neutralist Sweden he carried out and supervised anti-Soviet intelligence work. From 1955 to 1966 he served as a member of the National War College (which is the chief advisor to the President) in Washington. From 1956 he was the regional planning advisor for the Far East in the State Department and in 1959 he was promoted to Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of State.

In 1960 he was assigned to South Korea where he presided over the coup that replaced Syngman Rhee with the dictator General Park. (Green has an autographed photo of Park adorning his office wall.)

From 1961 to 1963 he was posted to Hong Kong as American Consul General, with the rank of minister. In this post, he was at the head of the US-China intelligence observers. When he returned to the States in 1963 he was appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs in the State Department.

In 1965 he was sent to Indonesia as "Ambassador Extraordinary Envoy Plenipotentiary" where he oversaw the coup that ousted Sukharno and installed the military government of President Suharto. With hundreds of thousands of Indonesians being killed, tortured and imprisoned

Green was nicknamed "Butcher". Green has said of the genocide in Indonesia, "What we did we had to do".

From 1966 onwards Green was a member of the US team of negotiators at the Paris Peace talks. In 1969 he became Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. In this busy year he supervised the coup in South Vietnam that installed Thieu as President at Marshal Ky's expense. In Cambodia he ousted Sihanouk and installed fascist Premier Lon Nol.

Since 1969 he has been active in the Philippines' coup (leading to the recent declaration of martial law by Marcos) and Thailand.

Green is the acknowledged formulator of the military doctrine of vietnamisation and was called as a witness in the Daniel Ellsberg trial to explain the invidious role he played in Vietnam. The Ellsberg trial was aborted because of the Watergate revelations and Green was never examined.

Green has made public comments, such as, "Our problem is not to get out of Asia, but the proper way to stay in", and, "As I see it we [Australians and Americans] are condemned to getting along with one another". He has made several important speeches in Australia that have gone unreported. One of these speeches was to the Australian Institute of International Affairs at Dyason House

last November. This speech was given under what is known as "Chatham House Rules". This means that the speech cannot be quoted or referred to by gentle-folk's agreement. The speech was given to leading academics and newspaper editors. Several quotes should be made public so that people can understand why Green's appointment to Australia was so significant. The quotes are from notes taken during the talk.

On Vietnam, he said: "Hanoi's designs... witness in Vietnam the massive violations of the Accords - and what can we do? Thieu has consolidated his position politically and is beginning to militarily. An Accord might eventually be possible". [In other words as far as Green is concerned the Paris Peace Accords are over and it is only a question of when-and-if the US will recommence the high intensity bombing. Note that Green does not deny that Thieu is still fighting the war.]

On Cambodia and Whitlam: "[There would be] real danger in moves such as your government, for example, pulling the rug out by recognising Sihanouk when we are trying so hard for a negotiated settlement process". Whitlam was in Peking at the time of this address.

On Thailand after the October revolution, "Can the new government hold its own? More likely to be replaced by a government more closely related to

the military".

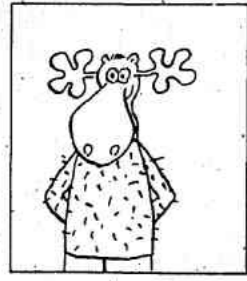
On the relationship and differences with the US government and the Australian Labor government over Vietnam: "Basic differences over the use of force. We felt it necessary to get out of Vietnam with honor. And certainly the Vietnamese seemed to respect our use of it. When Henry Kissinger went to Hanoi after the last series of bombings, he reported that they were all over him, their hand on his shoulders ...".

But Green's comments on the strategy of the US are perhaps the most important: "Settlement is possible between adversary nations. But to get the negotiation process going, there have to be incentives and force. We can't use force to kill but to get a settlement with someone who doesn't want one."

The Australian head of Business International (a CIA front), Trueman Becker, prior to the overthrow of Allende in Chile, said of the Australian Labor Government, "The international business community has the jitters about Australian policies. Because of remarks made by ministers they tend to equate the coming to power of the Australian government with the Allende government in Chile."

Marshall Green is Nixon's Pacific coupmaster. If he's not there when they happen, he leaves a time bomb. Green spent the last year in Australia, doing what?





JEFF GORDON
4th year BA/LL.B. Regular contributor to Woroni. Avid attendee of ANUSA meetings. Generally ratbag.



ALLAN MURRAY-JONES
Member Union Board 1973-4. Treasurer Students' Association 1974. Business Manager, Radio ANU 1972-74. Economics Law IV. As a Board member during the last year I must take part responsibility for the errors made. One learns I hope, from one's mistakes and, if re-elected, I will be a wiser and more experienced member.



CHRIS MACPHILLAMY
Member of the Board of Management for two years and Chairman 1973-4. As an elected member from August in 1973 obviously I must accept responsibility for events of the year. I have a thorough knowledge of the Union's affairs especially the factors leading to the Trading loss of \$37,515 and lack of fee income to cover Ripping Costs of \$30,360. I believe a fee rise is essential for 1975 if the Union is to survive but would ensure that some of the additional fees were used in the continued improvement of the building (revamping of the interior and more furniture) and in the financing of a bar terrace.



IVO MARTINEK
Second year Science. Member ANUSA Finance Committee, Student Development Group and Housing Committee. Secretary of Science Society.



MARTIN ATTRIDGE
Former Woroni editor and general layabout around the Union, Martin has picked up more inside information on the Union than he can legally use. Cannot do sums, but otherwise is good value.



CHRISTOPHER A.G. BOUNDY
Second year student enrolled in Arts/Law. An elected member of the Governing Body of Toad Hall; presently a member of Union Development Committee and Philosophy Liaison Committee. Discipline Committee 1973. He was elected to Union Board of Management at the recent by-election and would like to continue on the Board



LESLIE FRANKLIN MILLER
Academic Qualifications: B. Com (Qif) ACA, FASA, AGIS, AIBA, AAUQ. Business Experience: Chartered Accountant in public practice for 15 years including 3 years in partnership, 2 years in practice alone, with experience as Company Secretary and Director. One year as financial controller of large company. Presently full time arts student (Political Science) at ANU



KEITH WHITE
I am in my second year at ANU and studying Science. My interests include car-rallying, scuba-diving, rugby, football, films, theatre and music. I am also a member of the ALP. I decided to nominate for the Board as I have become concerned in the past few months at the apparently uncertain state of affairs prevailing. I feel union members should be given more information regarding their union's administration, something which has been lacking recently.



JO-ANNE LANGENBERG
Arts Law II. I have attended several meetings of the Board this year and as a result feel that it should be more accountable to members of the Union. As a member of the Board it would be my responsibility both to consult members prior to decisions being made and to communicate those decisions to members after they are made.



JOHN WISE
John Wise second year Arts student has been on Greek and Philosophy Liaison committees and this year is FEC representative for classics. Worked for Kentucky Fried Chicken during last four years in various managerial positions increasing net profit by 50% in Perth stores and doing company budgeting.



THOMAS STEPHENS
Arts III 1974 Chairman Philosophy Liaison Committee; Treasurer Toad Hall Food Store Committee; Member Arts Faculty Education and Union Disciplinary Committee. I am keen to see a clean broom put through the Union Board of Management. I believe students have the right to know what's gone wrong with their Union. I am prepared to push that broom and unearth that right.

Well, the time has come for another Union Board election. The range of candidates is extensive so Woroni has decided to refrain from the usual individual comments on each of them. Instead we have lumped together all those with at least some redeeming characteristics on top of the page and those with less to offer at the bottom. We have been sure to include in our choice those candidates who can do sums. Sums, it seems from last year, are very important in the Union. So take our word for it - Vote this side up!

I am in my first year at ANU. As my leisure activities revolve around the Union (and not only the bar) I feel that my specialized knowledge should be put to good use. The Union needs more than a new coat of paint.



UNION BOARD ELECTIONS

LEONARD FOSTER
Now is your opportunity to elect a member who will truly be representative of the students. I have been involved in student movements throughout my academic career. Vindicating my belief in your common sense.



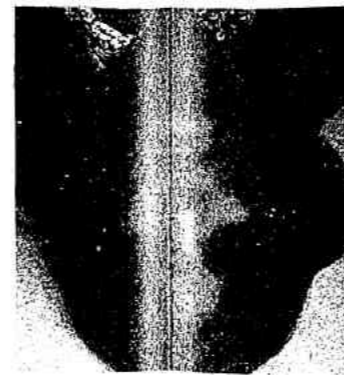
DAVID BARKER
David Barker has taken an active interest in the affairs of the various student bodies as evidenced by his election to the Board two months ago. His more formal curricular activities include rowing and he is a prospective member of E.U.



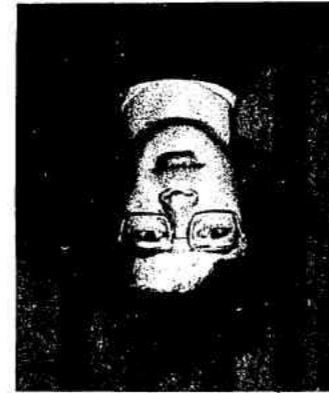
MARIUS PODLESKA
Two months ago Marius Podleska was elected to the Union Board of Management. As well as holding this position on the Board he is the 1974 Vice-President of the ANU Political Society and a member of the Political Science Liaison Committee.



SUE C. THIESSEN
First year Arts student. Lives on campus at Burton Hall. No previous activity in student politics but would value the chance to become involved.



RAY VRAN
At the present time I am studying for a B.Sc Degree. Apart from being on the Physics Staff - Student Liaison Committee and the canoe club member of the skin-diving, mountaineering and skiing clubs, I am also a keen photographer.



GARRY CLEAR
First year Arts student, President of Social Democratic Club (ALP). I believe that Union facilities must be upgraded (in particular the bar) and an overall review of prices be undertaken. Safeguards must be created to prevent the financial deficit incurred last year from happening again in the future.



TONY MACGREGOR
My principle policy is to make the Union an experience which is certainly isn't at the moment. The recent repairing is a step in the right direction. As a first year arts student and an active member of campus theatre I can envisage important cultural changes here in a few years. "Don't dream it, be it!"





OUT OF THE CLOSET AND INTO THE FRYING PAN

Lesbianism is not a physical characteristic—unlike the quality of being black or being a woman. So most of us have the choice either to be invisible by passing as straight or to be open. If we decide to be openly gay, we become vulnerable to physical and psychological harassment. We're labeled sick, kept away from the kids, maybe fired from our jobs. If we keep our gayness hidden, we are constantly subjected to the insult and embarrassment of being assumed to be heterosexual: gynecologists want us to use birth control, friends want to "get us up" with boys, men make passes at us. More important, our lives become controlled by the fear that others will find out. We may be blackmailed (though this mostly happens to gay men)—for money if we have it, for favors and information if we don't.

One of the first decisions confronting gay women after they "come out" is whether to tell their family and friends that they are gay.

Hedy. Sexuality is a very heavy thing with my parents. When my mother found out that I wasn't a virgin any longer she started sobbing hysterically. I think she would rather have heard that I was a mad bomber than that. Since I've been more into the women's movement and have "come out" I've felt much more loving and sympathetic toward my parents, especially my mother. She's noticed that I've been happier when I see her and less hostile. She's also relieved that I'm innocently living with girl roommates instead of with degenerate male lovers. It's scary to think of shattering this—the first real affection between us since I was a kid—by telling her I'm now a pervert. I'm sure she'll accuse me of turning into a lesbian on purpose, in order to torture her. I have to tell them soon, though, because it's getting harder and harder to see my family and feel close to them while I'm still withholding this big secret.

Sarah. The mystique of the family really hits me when I think about telling my parents. I look at my parents as being totally isolated. Who can they talk to about their daughter being gay? (I have my gay friends to talk to.) In this society people make very harsh judgments about gay people, and making a judgment about a kid is also making a judgment about the parents. At least my parents feel that they are responsible for the person I am, and they can get into guilt trips about what they did wrong. After I "came out" I really didn't want to be preoccupied with being gay.

That was a drag; I'm a regular person too, who has other interests, other things to talk about. Except that when I left this protected gay colony to venture into home-town, family affairs, I was constantly reminded: I'm gay, I'm gay.

For example, at a wedding an aunt let me know that I was expected to be next in line.

"Sarah, come here. I want to talk business."

"Yeah? What are you selling?"

"I'm old, I don't have many years left. Tell me, when can I expect your wedding?"

"I'm too young. I have too much to do."

"Too young? How old are you?"

"I'm twenty-four."

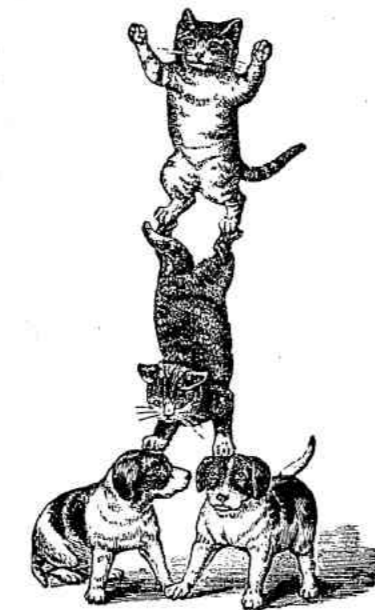
"Twenty-four! I was married for four years when I was your age."

"So you were too young."

She laughed, thank God—and I went to say hello to a cousin.

agreement says that her children may not be "exposed" to her lesbian friends.

Doctors, lawyers, clergy, and counselors are others who because of their position of power over us can cause us much trouble if they know we are gay. Gynecologists pose a special problem. Often we are forced to tell them we are gay, because it affects their diagnosis or the treatment they prescribe for us. However when we tell them, not only may we be subjected to lectures, snide comments, and voyeuristic questions but we may find that after all that, they are totally ignorant about our problems. Very little research is done on the medical problems of lesbians, and gynecologists often don't bother to acquaint themselves with what is known. One of us went to see a gynecologist because she was hemorrhaging badly. The doctor insisted that she was having a miscarriage although he knew she was gay. A friend of ours was hastily—and wrongly—diagnosed as having gonorrhea by a gynecologist who did not realize that VD is not easily spread from one woman to another.



Jody. I have pelvic endometriosis, a noncontagious disease that women can get from a bad abortion or low progesterone production. The disease isn't very common and doctors know very little about it. After I found out what I had, I knew I should ask my doctor about making love. He said, "Abstain from sexual intercourse for a while." I didn't have the nerve to tell him I was a lesbian. Besides, I figured that if I told him he still wouldn't have an answer, because homosexuality is something people don't even talk about, let alone do medical research about.

About two months later I figured I'd better find out more, so I asked a gynecologist who I'd heard was fairly sympathetic to women. I was scared to death and felt like I had rocks in my stomach. Instead of answering my question, his face got very stiff and "professional," and he said, "Perhaps you should explain what you do sexually, so I'll have a better idea how it affects you." I just sat there flabbergasted. Here was this medical dude who wanted to know how we "do it." Finally I said, "I don't think that's any of your business. What I need to know is if any form of sex is harmful, or if it's just harmful when there's penetration." He kept pushing me to describe how I made love with women, what it felt like, whether I had been a lesbian my whole life, the whole trip. I got really mad, started yelling at him that we did it with bananas, what

did he think—after all, everyone knows that the only reason you're a lesbian is that you want a penis or you're afraid of men. He said, "Your disease is psychological, not medical. I know a very good psychiatrist whom I would recommend that you see. He has cured many homosexuals." I said, "Do you mean that I spent five years in pain, spent months in and out of doctors' offices, and finally had surgery for a psychological disease? Are you telling me that I didn't get endometriosis from a rotten abortion six years ago, that it's all in my head?" He quickly retreated and admitted that he knew I had endometriosis and that that wasn't psychological then rapidly changed the subject to my abortion with questions like "Do you think that having that experience was the reason you began to feel hostile toward men?"

By this time it was crystal clear that I wasn't going to get any information out of him that would do me any good. I was crying as I left, and the last thing he said to me was, "I strongly recommend that you see a psychiatrist. You're clearly very emotionally upset because you're a lesbian, and I think it would help you to deal with your disease if you began to work out your feelings about men. You're young, you can change." By that time I wanted to kill him, but I just told him that only a violent feminist revolution would deal with my feelings about men and that he'd definitely be on the top of my list.

Job discrimination is a big problem for lesbians. We gay women are very dependent on our jobs, since we cannot fall back on husbands for support if we are out of work. Yet in addition to the disadvantages we face as women, lesbians are subject to further job discrimination for being gay. If we are openly gay, we are the last hired and the first fired. Gay people are not protected by any civil rights act. Employers usually need no excuse to justify firing us. If we hide our gayness in order to find a job, we may live in constant fear of being found out.

Despite the risk it entails many women choose to be open about their gayness on the job, because that don't want to playact all the time, because they don't want to be discovered and fired later, or because they are sick of always being assumed to be heterosexual.



UNCLE SHAM

FIGHTING U.S. IMPERIALISM BEGINS AT HOME!

What does it look like?

The basic picture is an advanced, rich country which dominates, more or less completely, often by means of so-called 'aid', the economy of a poorer country. The people of the richer country are proud of their 'democratic' government and enjoy the fruits of the exploitation of the poorer member, which, on the other hand, faces the usual problems of poverty, aggravated by exploitation and an oppressive puppet government, usually quite undemocratic. Sometimes there are intermediate governments which exploit their own 'neo-colonies' while they are in turn dominated by a superior imperialist power. All countries in an imperialist sphere of influence for defence depend on the dominant power.

Who are the imperialist countries?

Without being anti-American, it is easy to see that the USA is the main imperialist power in the world today. It is worse than all other countries combined. It exploits Latin America and SE Asia directly, and the rest of the world through the European powers, South Africa, Australia, and Japan. Its armed forces cover the earth, fighting liberation movements, and, when occasion demands, toppling unfriendly governments to replace them with military dictatorships. American multinational corporations control the US government (Watergate has shown us that!) and use it to further their own interests abroad. There is a constant flow of executives between the US Army, the US Administration, and the multinational corporations.

Although the USA has only 6% of the world's population (1/4 of whom live in poverty), its Gross National Product is almost as large as that of the rest of the world (ratio 4:6). As well US cor-

porations own another 16-20% of the world's GNP overseas. It adds up to more than half the world's wealth being controlled by the USA.

This wealth is not left un-protected; US military bases dot the world. We have twenty-seven in Australia, but there are 3300 altogether. Experience has shown that these bases do not defend the host country but only the interests of American imperialism. For instance, a visiting Greek ex-minister of the former government revealed that CIA agents had infiltrated the Greek security service, and, according to a pre-arranged plan they helped to organize the coup which overthrew Greek democracy. Similar plans existed for some, if not all, other European states.

Imperialism intensifies the contrast between rich and poor nations: "It is international monopoly capital, most of which originates in the USA, which creates and maintains the present world structure of underdevelopment. Despite the fact that colonialism has practically disappeared in less than 20 years — largely as a result of the weakened state of the imperialist European nations after the 2nd world war — the structure of the world system, the allocation of wealth and the pattern of exploitation remain fundamentally the same.

Capital, profits, information, skills and knowledge all flow upwards from the nations that have been underdeveloped to nations which brought about that underdevelopment. The socialist bloc has escaped from this process and becomes simply a residual category in world capitalism, at times emulating the more conspicuous and prestigious forms of wasting surplus in which the United States is the leading entrepreneur.

Mankind's surplus value tends to end up in the United States because it is United States capital which owns the major part

of the world. Inside the United States, this surplus value is used (a) to maintain the system that produced it and (b) to litter the moon and other solar bodies with plastic copies of the stars and stripes. In return for extracting the surplus from mans labour throughout the capitalist world, the USA renames the oppressed nations and calls them "developing countries", exports models of development which emphasize the moral prerequisites for the accumulation of capital, like frugality and a need for achievement, and ignores the fundamental reasons for the division of the world into rich and poor. Some nations are poor because they lack the resources that are necessary to become rich, but for the majority of poor nations, this is not the case: they are poor because their surplus is expropriated. Some nations are rich because they have the resources that are necessary to become rich, but for the majority of rich nations this is not the case either; they are rich because now or in the past, they were imperialist.

As poor people in all nations realize that they are poor because others are rich, realize that development and underdevelopment are two sides of the same coin, they will also realize that there is no solution to their predicament until the system that produced it and maintains it is destroyed."

Australia

Australia is imperialist in a small way; we have an economic strangle hold over Fiji, through companies such as Carpenters and the Burns Philip group, and we exploit Papua New Guinea. For instance, the price of Australian rice to Papua New Guineans is almost twice that which Australians pay. Again, the export price of sugar to PNG was over 1½ times the Australian internal price, and much higher than the price New Zealand pays.

But Australia's main role in world imperialism is as a base for USA capital. American interests dominate sectors of the Australian economy, especially the important car industry.

Based on these economic links are military alliances. These provide the strong arm behind the grasping hand of US imperialism in SE Asia. Australia is especially important as a communications centre for controlling the vast American fleet of ships planes and missiles in SE Asia.

An effective way therefore to combat imperialism and the evils it produces is to get American bases, and ultimately American capital out of Australia. This cannot be done without public support, and to achieve this we must make people see USA power a different way, not as 'a great and powerful friend' but as the dominant factor in the impoverishment of poorer nations, and therefore as the main cause of consequent threats to world harmony.

On July 4th 1776 the American people, through the Declaration of Independence pledged to overthrow British imperialism in America thus breaking the economic chains which bound them. That was 198 years ago, and now the USA is the major imperialist power Britain was then. The 4th July, then is an ideal day to show what we think of US imperialism.

Also on 4th July the trials begin in Perth of Students and others who were arrested on the 16-20th May in Perth and at N.W. Cape, one of our most important US bases. They face fines and jail as well as the inconvenience of going all the way to Perth to stand trial. They need your moral support.

DEMONSTRATE OUTSIDE THE US EMBASSY AT 7.00pm ON THURSDAY 4th JULY.

HURRY DOWN TO



THE SOUND CELL

FOR ALL YOUR CASSETTES' CARTRIDGES AND RECORDS

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**DEMONSTRATE AGAINST
U.S. IMPERIALISM**

JULY 4TH

7 P.M.

U.S. EMBASSY